The Boko is the same as that which is called Panju by the Malays. It is the common sea-tortoise, which is of no other use than to be eaten. To these sorts the Panjubui ought to be added, being the common tortoise with a thick shell, like that of the proper tortoise, but of poor quality and therefore of trifling value; so also the Akung Boko, which is distinguished from the common Boko by its much larger head.

The Ratu, lastly, furnishes a sort which is distinguished by its peculiarly great size, the Orang Bajos asserting that it is usually twice as big as the largest tortoise-shell tortoise, and therefore 5 to 6 feet long, and even more.

The usual modes by which the Orang Bajos catch the tortoise are principally by the hadung, the harpoon and the net; to these we add the simplest of all, namely falling upon the females when they resort to the strand to lay their eggs. This is also the most usual, I may almost say the only way, by which the inhabitants of the coast catch this animal. They need nothing more, than, as soon as they have got the creature, to turn it on its back, when, unable to turn itself again, it remains lying helpless in their power. It sometimes also falls into the hands of the dwellers on the coast through means of their fishing-stakes, into which it enters like the fish, and from which it can find no outlet, but remains imprisoned in the inner-most chamber.

Whenever the Orang Bajos have caught a tortoise, they kill it immediately, by bestowing some blows upon the head. They then take its upper shield, or the back itself quite off, being the only thing about the animal which is of value. The tortoise-shell adhering so fast to the shield, that, if they at once pulled it off, there would be danger of tearing the shells, they usually wait three days, during which time the soft parts become decomposed and the shells are loosened with little trouble. When they wish to remove the shell immediately after the capture, they separate it by means of boiling water. They also often accomplish this object by the heat of a fire, in the application of which, however, a danger is run of injuring the shell by burning it, for which reason this mode is only adopted by those who do not know its value.—*Journal of the Indian Archipelago and Eastern Asia*, April 1849.

Notice of some Mollusca recently taken by George Barlee, Esq., *off Lerwick, and exhibited at the Meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, 17th Sept.* 1849. By J. G. Jeffreys, Esq., F.R.S.

Diphyllidia lineata, Otto. New to the British seas, but (according to M. Milne-Edwards) only one-fourth the usual size.

Rissoa eximia, nov. sp. *Shell* oblong, rather solid, white. *Whorls* 5, the last equal in length to all the rest, rather swollen and ribbed longitudinally. The ribs are sharp, deep, and curved in the direction of the spire. There are about twelve of them on the last or body whorl. The two first whorls are destitute of ribs or any markings.

These ribs are crossed in the middle of each of the last three whorls by other spiral ribs, of which there are three on the last, two on the next, and one on the middle whorl. The spiral or transverse ribs are only half the width and thickness of the longitudinal ribs. Base of the last whorl smooth. *Suture* deep and distinct, giving the spire rather a turreted appearance. *Aperture* oval, simple, contracted at the upper angle and smooth within. There is a slight fold on the pillar, forming behind it a small umbilicus. Length $\frac{1}{15}$, breadth $\frac{1}{30}$ of an inch. Somewhat resembles *Odostomia pupa* of Searles Wood in markings, and *Rissoa Zetlandica* in form.

Fusus Berniciensis. From the hooks on fishing lines in deep water.

Rostellaria Pescarbonis, Sow.

Scissurella crispata. Alive, adhering to stones like *Emarginula.* The shell has no operculum, but it is to be regretted that Mr. Barlee did not observe the animal.

Tellina balaustina. One specimen, half-grown.

Descriptions of new Freshwater Shells. By T. A. Conrad.

The following new freshwater shells from Georgia were kindly lent me for description by J. Hamilton Couper, Esq.

Unio.

U. securiformis. Suborbicular, thick, compressed; valves slightly convex; umbo flattened, marked with obtuse, narrow, divaricated plaits; plaits on the lower half of the valves obscure and interrupted; umbonial slope rounded; posterior slope with strong oblique plaits towards the apex; beaks eroded; epidermis black; within white; cardinal teeth large, direct, profoundly sulcated. $1\frac{1}{2} : 1\frac{1}{4}$.

Inhabits Flint River, Georgia.

U. stagnalis. Widely elliptical, ventricose, rather thin; towards the posterior extremity very thin and fragile; anteriorly regularly rounded; posteriorly somewhat pointed, with an acutely rounded extremity; basal margin regularly curved; summits prominent, eroded; posterior margin very oblique and nearly straight; epidermis ochraceous and olivaceous; rays green, not very distinct on the middle and anterior side, but more so posteriorly, some rather broad, others linear; posterior slope dark-coloured, rayed; within white and highly iridescent posteriorly; cardinal teeth much compressed and oblique, double in each valve; lateral teeth very slightly curved, finely granulated. $3\frac{1}{4}$.

Inhabits mill-ponds; Ogeechee River, Georgia.

U. Ogeecheensis. Elliptical, thin, inflated; posterior side somewhat pointed, extremity subangular; valves slightly contracted from beak to base; summits rather prominent, decorticated, slightly undulated; epidermis ochraceous with interrupted green rays, some of them broad; within white, highly iridescent posteriorly; cardinal teeth oblique, compressed; lateral teeth rectilinear. 3.

Inhabits Ogeechee River, Georgia.

Allied to the preceding, but has a lighter-coloured epidermis with